

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

For toothache, where a cavity exists, but says an exchange, none seem to be as equal parts of hydrate of chloral and gum camphor rubbed together. Saturate a piece of cotton with the mixture and put it into the cavity of the tooth covering it with dronine. Can be taken out to allow the remedy to come in contact with the inside of the mouth, as it may produce severe burning.

An exchange says: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place it around the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly."

Dr. Emma, of Nimes, states that he has for many years treated all his cases of sciatic and neuralgic pains with an improved apparatus, consisting merely of a flat-iron and vinegar. The flat-iron that will be found in every house. The iron is heated until sufficiently hot to vaporize the vinegar, and is then covered with some muslin, the frequent moistening with vinegar, and the apparatus is applied at once to the painful spot. The application may be repeated three or four times a day. Dr. Emma states that, as a rule, the pain disappears in twenty-four hours, and recovery ensues at once.

How *Dr. Emma* cured the decay of his stomach. In the "Memoirs of Count Segur" there is the following anecdote: "My mother, the Countess de Segur, being attacked by Voltaire, respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay in her stomach. At first, she used to find any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of consolation, assured her that he was once nearly a victim to the same ailment, but believed to be incurable, but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. He consisted in taking no other nourishment but milk and water, beaten up with the flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance concerned an extraordinary case, Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food recommended by Sir John Simpson. Beat up an egg in a bowl, and then add six table-spoonsful of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two table-spoonsful of farina of potatoes, let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquid in the bowl; then pour in as much boiling water as will cover the whole thing into a jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk in case of stomachic debility or constitutive disorders. *Scientific American.*

In the introduction to his pamphlet on "How to Grow Rich," Dr. Black gives the following definition and analysis of this organ: "The faculty of acquisition is common to brute and man. It is not an intellectual faculty, but a fish instinct. Its office is to desire, covet, long for, grasp, appropriate anything, everything, and to keep it, to minister to the physical nature. It is a legitimate organ, whose functions are necessary to the continued existence of the animal, and the animal is a human being. It is devoid of moral sense, as well as intellectual perception, hence it has no recognition of the rights of property, nor any knowledge of how to get what it desires, nor yet any idea of the relative value of things. It is simply the instinct of acquisition. It is the controlling faculty in each. The insect and the brute having no other than a sensual existence, their wants are limited to food and shelter. Man, while allied to the animal kingdom, on the sensual plane, is lifted infinitely above it by the fact of his being endued with reason, and crowned with moral sense and spiritual aspirations. By means of his superior intellect, man is able to subjugate the earth and its forces, compelling it to yield its fruits and treasures in rich and varied abundance to supply his needs and gratify his desires. Through the guiding wisdom of his moral faculties he recognizes the brotherhood of man and the equality of the race, the foundation of the principles of justice." Accepting these propositions as correct, it is clear that the man whose life is spent in the service of acquisitiveness is simply an intellectual brute. *Phrenological Journal.*

Self-Denial.
Who can look upon an intelligent and well-ordered household without being struck by the happy faces that surround the family table or the fireside? Of course there is much to be said for the denial practiced by all, but by far the larger proportion of the right actions performed are due to the fact that the numberless little acts which seem to imply some slight sacrifice are really the natural outcome of a genuine and pleasant frame of mind, finding its own happiness largely in that of others. In a good-natured crowd this may often be seen. Instead of selfish pushing and elbowing, which would soon put the strong in the front and the weak in the rear, there will be a mutual giving way and waiting, with an occasional pleasant word or helpful motion, implying sympathy and good-will. To many persons it would be truly marvellous to see an unkind, and the latter to write for their strike. There is considerable of a variation. *Steuvenville Herald.*

The desire to push a boy ahead to develop precocious tendencies, to have delicate pupils, to have the vanities of the slowest. The surest growths are the slowest. He who makes haste will generally win in the long run, and the latter will call it the final result to which we all are forward with hope and joy in our efforts. *Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE GOLDEN LADDER OF CHARITY.
There are eight degrees of steps, says Maimonides, in the duty of charity. The first and lowest degree is to give, but with reluctance. The second is to give the gift of the hand but not of the heart. The second is to give cheerfully, but not proportionately to the distress of the sufferer. The third is to give cheerfully and proportionately, but not until we are solicited. The fourth is to give cheerfully, cheerfully, and even unproportionately; but to put in the poor man's hand, thereby exciting in him the painful emotion of shame. The fifth is to give charity in such a way that the distressed may receive the bounty and know that his benefactor without their being known to him. Such was the conduct of some of our ancestors who used to convey their charitable gifts into poor people's dwellings, taking care that their own persons and names should remain unknown. The seventh is still more meritorious, namely, to bestow charity in such a way that the benefactor may not know the name of the man to whom he has given his bounty. The eighth is to give his charitable forebears during the existence of the temple. For there is a story told of a certain man who called the Chamber of Silence or Inostentation, wherein the good deposited secretly whatever they gave to the poor. The most meritorious of all the most meritorious of all is to anticipate charity, by preventing poverty; namely, to assist the reduced laborer by a constant and teaching him a trade, or by putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest living. He is then forced to the dreadful alternative of holding up his hand for charity. *After the Talmud.*

Contempt of Hunger.
If dynamite be planted under a Washington street crossing, at first no one knowing the fact would give it a second thought; but should it remain there for a week, the old way would be resumed by the people. Familiarity not only breeds contempt, but it also breeds contempt. If a man is constantly on the verge of danger, in time, come to regard it with carelessness. The human race has been taught by the contempt of danger of nature and art at first, but familiarity with them has reduced the fear. The New York Times, when it was first introduced, was regarded as a prophylactic or preventive, three or four times a day.

How *Voltaire* cured the decay of his stomach. In the "Memoirs of Count Segur" there is the following anecdote: "My mother, the Countess de Segur, being attacked by Voltaire, respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay in her stomach. At first, she used to find any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of consolation, assured her that he was once nearly a victim to the same ailment, but believed to be incurable, but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. He consisted in taking no other nourishment but milk and water, beaten up with the flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance concerned an extraordinary case, Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food recommended by Sir John Simpson. Beat up an egg in a bowl, and then add six table-spoonsful of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two table-spoonsful of farina of potatoes, let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquid in the bowl; then pour in as much boiling water as will cover the whole thing into a jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk in case of stomachic debility or constitutive disorders. *Scientific American.*

A FASHIONABLE BRIDE.

The time appointed for the marriage ceremony in church was three o'clock in the afternoon. Borealis Brown, the bridegroom, and Aurora White, the bride, were in a close carriage ten blocks away, at six minutes before three.

"We shall get there right on time," said Borealis, looking at his watch. "Now, it is dreadfully unfashionable to get to the church promptly, and Aurora would have felt just like dropping through the door, you know, if she had walked up the aisle on time."

"Don't you think, my dear, it would be better to be ten minutes late?" said she, leaning against him in a kind of a harmless hug.

"No, I pride myself on punctuality." "Five minutes, then?" "Now, my darling, don't coax."

"Just as you say." Aurora, who had put her hand carelessly on his shoulder, and then let it drop slowly along down over his coat to a small pocket set in at the waist seam, where it lingered for a few seconds.

"You have the ring where you can find it readily," she remarked, laying plausibly her hand on his pocket. "It is so awkward as to fumble for the ring at the altar, you know."

"Oh, I made sure on that point, as I told you. Very rarely, indeed, I slipped the ring right into this handy little pocket where, I—good lord in heaven!"

"What Borealis—what?" "The ring is lost."

"He thrust his fingers into the pocket madly, again and again, but he could not find it. Aurora made wild conjectures, felt in all his other pockets, and concluded he must have lost it at Aurora's residence. He ordered the coachman to turn about. When they had gone back almost to the house, a public clock struck three.

"The ring lay glittering in a corner of the carriage," said Aurora, pointing to the bottom of the carriage.

"I looked in that very spot two minutes ago."

"Well," he remarked, looking at the pocket madly, again and again, but he could not find it. Aurora made wild conjectures, felt in all his other pockets, and concluded he must have lost it at Aurora's residence. He ordered the coachman to turn about. When they had gone back almost to the house, a public clock struck three.

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A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

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LETTER OF GEORGE ELIOT.

We have the opportunity of publishing the following letter to the courtesy of Professor D. Kaufman, to whom it was addressed. Professor Kaufman is well known by his remarks on "Daniel Deronda." It will be found that the criticisms attracted the notice of the novelist, and led him to writing to him:

My dear Sir—Hardly, as I became an author, have I had a deeper satisfaction, I may say a more heartfelt joy, than you have given me in your estimate of "Daniel Deronda."

I must tell you that it is my reply, strictly observed, not to read the criticisms on my writings. For years I have found this a discouraging and a painful duty. I have not a single line of criticism to read, and I have not a single line of criticism to read, and I have not a single line of criticism to read.

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gentlemen say they are representing a corporation in St. Louis, that will guarantee a good solid levee just as soon as they obtain proper encouragement from the county and the land owners.—[Lake Co. Star.]

THE HICKMAN COURIER,

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George Warren, Editor.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1882.

JUDG W. LINSAY, was the permanent
Chairman of the Democratic State Con-
vention.

BARNES, the Mountain Evangelist, is
still creating a sensation in Louisville by
his preaching, annoying of the afflicted,
&c.

ONE case of small pox occurred at May-
field, last week, and that community was
greatly frightened, but no further cases
reported.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, apparently
with authority, that Senator G. H.
Pendleton, of Ohio, will be a candidate for
President in 1884. The friends of Mr.
Bayer are also trying to get up a boom
for him.

CAPT. THOMAS J. HENRY, of Morgan
county, is the Democratic nominee for Clerk
of the Court of Appeals. Western Ken-
tucky felt great pride in Mr. Thos. G.
Pence for the position, but we have grown
used to seeing our favorites slaughtered.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, has intro-
duced a proposition to allow every citizen
who is the chairman of a committee a pri-
vate secretary at a salary of \$1,200 a year.
This is the style of the English House of
Lords. The members of the House are
certain to demand the same if Senators go
it, and altogether it will cost the people half
a million yearly.

CAPT. THOS. J. HENRY, the Demo-
cratic nominee for Clerk of the Court of
Appeals, is from the mountains, Morgan
county. He was a captain in the Confed-
erate army—since the war a member of
the Legislature, and Assistant Clerk of
the House of Representatives at Wash-
ington. He is a young man—40 years of
age, sober, steady, generous, and compe-
tent.

DAVIDSON made a capital point in the
Guizot trial by this quotation from the
Epistle of James:

"Let no man say when he is tempted, I
am tempted of God, for God cannot be
tempted with evil. Neither tempteth he
any man, but every man is tempted when
he is drawn away of his own lust and
enticed thereby. When lust hath con-
ceived it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when
it is finished, bringeth forth death."

It is useless for Democrats to deny that
Samuel J. Tilden is a candidate for the
next Presidency.—[N. Y. Times.]

It would be useless for the Republicans
to deny that they would rather see any
other man in this broad land nominated
by the Democrats. The candidacy of
Tilden would bring up afresh all the parts
connected with the stupendous Republi-
can fraud in 1876, 1877.

During one single day of the legislative
session, the House passed, over 500
bills in the House of Representatives.

It is a pity that the local importance
of no importance at all.—[Overland Post.]
It is estimated that each of these bills
by the time consumed cost the people \$50,
which would make that day's operation
charge up the song little sum of \$25,000.
Each of these local bills could be accom-
plished through the local courts, at a
cost to the persons to be benefited of from
\$10 to \$25, but members to accommodate
individual constituents, suspend the rule,
and pass these bills at the expense of the
people.

He says he is ready to welcome the
"rich Irish brogue," and the "sweet Ger-
man accent," forgetting that Ireland for-
gotten, but that of Germany and that the
Hessians were hired for a pittance, to
force our forefathers into submission to
the haughty arrogance of the Mother
Country, whose acts of tyranny were too
burdensome for endurance, but he seems
to have a preference as to who shall come
among us, if he is German or Irish, all
right; if he be Chinaman or Hindoo—
well the gate is open again.

Now will the Chinaman, with his great
warm heart, be as generous to the Chinese
and Hindoos as he is to the ones men-
tioned, who endeavored to keep the Ameri-
cans in involuntary servitude?—[N. Y.
Tribune.]

If "Kentuckian" will come out of his
ancient Chinese shell, and let the broad
light of modern progress and intelligence
shed its genial rays into his benighted
existence, he will be born to a new and
better life; and he would learn that a
State Immigration Bureau, and County
Immigration Societies, such as advocated
by the Congress, would enable Kentucky
to select and welcome the honest and in-
dustrious foreigners, and at the same
time prove the benefits of protecting the
country from the "criminals and per-
verse class" who are thrust upon our shores.
The honest and industrious German, for
instance, no more desires that the "crimi-
nals and paupers" of Germany should
become his co-citizens here, than do our
honest and industrious natives; but let
"Kentuckian" write to his friends in the
land of ideas, which all others does
most to discourage worthy foreigners is
that mischievous and wrongful prejudice
in the minds of some Americans that all
foreigners are unworthy, and socially, at
least, to be classed as "criminals and
paupers." We are told that the Chinese
brought a wall around their country to keep
the foreigners out, and "Kentuckian" ad-
opts their idea, and, hence, we submit,
it comes in poor grace from him, after
learning his philosophy in a Chinese
school, to ask the Congress if it would
"invite the Chinese and the Hindoos along-
side the German and the Irish" with
people of such philosophy, Chinese or
American, the Congress has no politics
sympathy. Neither has it sympathy or
reverence for that past which would
should like, dig up the genealogy of na-
tives or foreigners to find out if a hun-
dred years ago some of their ancestors
sympathized with the Mother country.
We sue reverence the patriots of '76, and
couching the inspiration of their deeds,
refusing to proscribe the oppressed of any
country. The bloody stream of '76 has
been bridged over by a century's com-
munity of interest, and commingling of
blood. It is treason to good fellowship to
reopen it. When our country becomes
overpopulated, as "Kentuckian" fears,
business economy will require that it
is the ever present duty that belongs to us,
and claims our duty.

Our Needed Reform.

The chief reform needed in Kentucky
just now is a reform in our mode of as-
sessing property. The Auditor's report,
just published, shows that there has been
an increase in the number of assessors of
land in 1881 over 1880 of 4,174 assessors
in 1881; 15,420 assessors in 1880; 15,420
in 1879; 15,420 in 1878; and 15,420 in
1877; while in 1876 there was a de-
crease of 91,877 assessors; in 1875 of 95,
538; Johnson 78,357; in 1874 of 123,112;
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